

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1869.

AMERICAN FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The abstract of the statistics of commerce and navigation for the last fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June, 1869, which has recently been prepared by the Treasury Department, gives an interesting insight into the character of the foreign commerce of this country. As contrasted with the previous year, there is a large increase of imports, amounting to \$60,000,000, and a decrease of exports, amounting to more than \$10,000,000. This decrease, however, is made up exclusively of the diminished exportation of gold; the amount of merchandise, at specie values, exported in 1868-69 being greater than the amount of merchandise exported the previous year. The most plausible explanation of the decreased export of gold, accompanied by an excess of imports, is that American bonds have been freely accepted for European goods, and that an unusually large addition to the amount of American indebtedness held abroad has thus been made.

Cotton has regained its complete ascendancy in the list of American exports. The value of the upland and Sea Island sent abroad exceeded \$162,000,000, and there were besides exports of manufactures of cotton valued at nearly six millions. Notwithstanding the diminution in the quantity of this great Southern staple, the revenue it yielded to the successful planters last year was rarely exceeded by the receipts previous to the war, and the fact that the cotton interest of the nation can flourish under a free labor system is now fully demonstrated.

In the list of exports, gold and silver coin and bullion hold the second rank. Notwithstanding the large reduction, as compared with the previous year, the aggregate still exceeds \$42,000,000. This is far too large a sum for a nation which wishes to resume specie payments to send abroad, but still it shows, in connection with the previous statistics, that the tide has turned, and also indicates that the exports fell far below the gold and silver product of the year.

The next export on the list in value is petroleum, the crude and refined being worth more than \$30,000,000. It seems almost incredible that an article unknown to our commerce but a few years ago should now furnish such an immense basis for foreign and domestic trade, and Pennsylvania has good cause for congratulating herself upon the development within her borders of such a fruitful source of wealth.

The next article in importance was wheat, valued at \$24,349,638, and if the value of wheat flour was added (\$18,841,445), even petroleum would be thrown in the shade. The exports of wheat and corn, however, were of considerably less value than those of the previous year, but in 1869-70 the wheat exports will, from present indications, again reach a large aggregate.

Tobacco stands fourth on the list of exports, the value of the leaf and manufactured amounting to more than \$23,000,000. This export could be materially increased by an enlarged product of neglected Southern plantations, and it no doubt will be when the Southern industrial system is thoroughly reorganized.

The next item of importance is provisions. If we rank under this general head beef, cheese, hams and bacon, lard, pork, and tallow, the aggregate amounts to more than \$29,000,000. In view of the immense extent of our agricultural domain, it would seem to be an easy task to not only make such an increase of the products as would greatly cheapen the prices now paid by American consumers, but to also supply an immense foreign demand. As it is, the value of all the provisions sent abroad forms but a trifling aggregate when compared with the sums which Philadelphians alone annually expend for food.

A foreign market is found for a few of our manufactures, but the whole bulk of exports of this description is lamentably small, and it requires a marvellous display of American ingenuity to manufacture a fabric that can be sold in the nations that deluge us with their manufactured goods.

The old character of our commerce has been materially modified, but it is not yet thoroughly reformed. We still send abroad food or raw materials, and receive in return many manufactures. A considerable portion of our imports, however, consists of articles which we are not at present prepared to produce. Sugar heads the list, with an aggregate exceeding \$60,000,000, and this is exclusive of molasses valued at nearly \$12,000,000. Surely the Southern plantations could be so managed as to avoid a large portion of this enormous drain. If they are not, the sugar-beet project should speedily be pushed forward with unflinching zeal and energy. The imports of coffee were valued at nearly \$25,000,000, and the imports of tea at \$13,690,326, so that more than one-fourth of our imports consisted of four articles of food—sugar, molasses, tea, and coffee.

Silks also occupy a high rank among our imports, and though there are still large quantities of manufactures of iron and woolen goods brought into the country, it is evident that the protective tariff forms an efficient breastwork for many of the American industries.

JEFF DAVIS is in Glasgow. If the people of that city are pleased by his presence in their midst, it is to be hoped that they will persuade him to remain there during the period of his natural life.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

The latest complication of the present campaign is the disturbance caused by the effort to oust the Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster from the position of Attorney-General of the Commonwealth. The matter as it stands is not creditable to either party. It is firmly believed by the most thoughtful of the Republican managers that Mr. Brewster is a great impediment to success in October, and that gentleman himself cannot but be aware that he is decidedly unpopular in the party, and that his continuance in office is but so much aid to the enemy. Hon. John Covode, whose letter to the Attorney-General has already been much commented on by the press, is the Chairman of the State Central Committee; he was chosen to that position on account of his supposed fitness, and there is no doubt that his letter expressed the wishes not only of the Governor but of the members of the committee and all the prominent Republicans of the State. Mr. Brewster has not published a reply to this letter, but it is well known that he has written one in which he explicitly declines to resign his office. Of Mr. Brewster's ability as a lawyer we have nothing to say, but it is well known that, as a politician, he is one of the most unpopular men in the State; and his present action appears to be nothing but a selfish determination to maintain his official position in defiance of the wishes of his party, and at the risk of having that party defeated.

This difficulty would never have arisen if Governor Geary had adopted a straightforward and manly course towards the Attorney-General, and a personal request from him would certainly have produced Mr. Brewster's resignation, for he could not have retained his office with any self-respect after such a request from the Executive. Governor Geary, however, temporized, and engaged Mr. Covode to invite the Attorney-General to walk out. The Attorney-General, however, declines to acknowledge Mr. Covode's authority, and now there is nothing that the Governor can do but to take the matter into his own hands, and appoint some person acceptable to the party to the Attorney-Generalship over Mr. Brewster's head.

It is a settled thing that Mr. Brewster must vacate, and it would be much more creditable for him to do so without causing further trouble about it.

FIRE THIEVES.

ADVANTAGE was taken of the confusion incident to the burning of Patterson's warehouses last week for a number of men in firemen's uniform to enter the houses in the neighborhood for the purpose of pillage. One house was cleared of all the valuables that the thieves could carry off, and a number of others suffered to a considerable extent. This affair has created much scandal, and has brought the entire Fire Department into disrepute. Some of the companies already have a bad name for harboring thieves, but it is impossible for either the sufferers or the public generally to discriminate, and all the decent men connected with the department suffer in reputation because of the sins of certain hangers-on who merely wear firemen's badges on account of the facilities they afford for pillage. This is not the first time that complaint has been made about this matter, and it is certainly high time that the respectable firemen should take some decisive measures to purge themselves of their rascally associates. The thieves undoubtedly constitute but a small minority of the whole number of firemen, but until they are detected and punished, and efficient measures are adopted to prevent such occurrences in the future, the innocent will suffer with the guilty, and the brave men who battled all night long with the flames will be under suspicion as well as the scamps who meanly availed themselves of the opportunity afforded to plunder unprotected citizens.

The firemen as a body have not yet moved in this matter with the alacrity that they should, and, instead of endeavoring to ferret out the thieves, many of them have contented themselves with writing letters to the newspapers complaining of the criticisms to which they have been subjected. At the same time it must be admitted that the result of a case tried yesterday in the Court of Quarter Sessions is not encouraging to the officers and men of the Fire Department who have endeavored to do their duty in this matter. However tardy others may have been, Chief Engineer Downey appears to have exerted himself to the best of his ability to find out the thieves and have them punished. A man whom the Chief arrested was brought to trial yesterday on the charge of entering a house with intent to steal. He was found guilty, and it was certainly expected that an example would be made of him. To the astonishment of every one, however, instead of being sentenced to punishment, he was only ordered to give security in the sum of \$1000 to keep the peace for six months. The Chief Engineer very naturally characterized this action of the court as very poor encouragement for him to exert himself in discovering the offenders at the late fire. Such a sentence as this would seem to be nothing more than a judicial license to the thieves, and it will undoubtedly be so considered.

Notwithstanding the palpable failure of justice in this case, the duty of the firemen is none the less plain. They are under obligations to the public to find out who the thieves were and expel them from their organization, even if they cannot execute further justice upon them; and any company that refuses to take action in the matter should be denounced by the entire department. Prompt and decisive action on the part of the honorable men who constitute the great majority of the Fire Department would have the effect of driving out and exposing the thieves and vagabonds, even if it did not secure their punishment at the hands of the law.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The Spanish revolution and the Cuban revolution drag their slow lengths along, and they drag along so slowly that they scarcely seem to move at all. In Spain the Regent and his condottors have their hands more than full with the entangled condition of their affairs. The enemies of the new dispensation are working with secrecy and energy to obtain the power of the State, and the whole influence of the clergy is given in favor of the most dangerous aspirant to the vacant throne that has yet appeared. The regency itself is considered to be but a temporary expedient, and it falls to command the confidence of the people as a settled government would, and each day's delay only serves to excite discontent and to increase the danger of a counter-revolution which will overturn all the work of the past year. A cable despatch this morning states that the treasury is empty, that it is impossible to collect the taxes, and that popular discontent is universal.

With these difficulties at home, Spain is plagued by an insurrection abroad which threatens to cause her the loss of her most valuable colony, and she can afford neither the men nor the money to put it down. In Cuba the insurrectionists and their opponents do not appear to make any advance of importance either way, although it is obvious that each day's delay conduces to the advantage of the former. Indeed, the Spaniards have apparently given up the island as lost to them, and although there has been no decisive announcement, yet rumors come across the Atlantic from time to time which seem to indicate that the Government is disposed to give up Cuba and to make the best possible terms for themselves in so doing. Unless a very great change should take place in Spanish home affairs, it will be practically impossible for the home Government to send any large body of troops to Cuba; and the various reports about selling the island to the United States, giving it up to the Cubans themselves for a sum to be guaranteed by the United States, and others of like character, appear to be intended to prepare the public mind for a practical acknowledgment that it will be impossible for the mother country to hold the island longer. At the same time, to give up Cuba under any circumstances would be a dangerous experiment for the regency. The national pride is involved in retaining it, and to a large number even of the most intelligent people no explanation would be satisfactory. It must be acknowledged that the situation of the Regent is one of great and peculiar difficulty, and he is entitled to the sympathies and regards of considerate men in all quarters of the world. He is apparently exerting himself to the best of his ability to place the liberties of Spain on a sure foundation, and his shortcomings are due in all probability to the peculiar character of the people and to other circumstances wholly beyond his control, rather than to a want of energy, ability, and patriotism on his part. If he were ambitious he might, by a vigorous policy, reduce or out of the present chaos, and establish himself on the throne; but, thus far at least, he appears to have been actuated by none but the purest motives, and his administration, therefore, lacks something of the force which a more unscrupulous man would infuse into it. So far as Cuba is concerned, its loss will be a practical gain to Spain; and it is probable that it will be given up in despite of the unpopularity which it will bring upon the Government.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. An appropriation (\$50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1209 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

RELIGIOUS REFORM ASSOCIATION, designed as a universal benevolent society. Each member pays one cent a day, \$30 a year, as an insurance against sickness and want.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY. Treasurer's Office, Camden, N. J., August 11, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors of the West Jersey Railroad Company, organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, do hereby give notice to the stockholders of this date, at the Office of the Company, in Camden, N. J., on MONDAY, August 16, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to meet for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors, and for the purpose of voting on the proposed reorganization of the Company, which will be closed on the date hereof until the 17th instant.

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 1648, FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1869.

The long-continued drought and consequent unprecedented low stage of water in the Schuylkill make it difficult, with the present machinery, to keep up an adequate supply of water in the reservoirs. Citizens are therefore earnestly requested to abstain from wastes of water in any form whatever. It is particularly desired that no use will be made of the wash-pot pipes, private fountains, and other wasteful appliances, whilst the present low stage of water exists. It is believed that all good citizens will cheerfully comply with a request intended to conduce to their own safety and comfort.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 30 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, August 6, 1869.

The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT, free from State and United States taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst. E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

JAMES M. SCOVELL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 613 191

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application is made, at a next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars.

DR. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. He uses a fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 107 WALNUT St., 1209.

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores.

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give you just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Hair. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 82nd St.

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE. This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous, no disposition, no itching, no redness, no ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful. Black or brown, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers at the Philadelphia Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 42nd Ave.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties, its effect on the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a foreign tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours respectfully, S. GARDNER, Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. 124 1/2 N. 2d St. For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 62 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally.

JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 187, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la mañana y de 3 a 6 de tarde.

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 187 Green street. Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 72nd

COUNTRY BOARDING FOR GROWN PERSONS—Fifteen minutes' ride of the city by rail. Desirable location. Address H. H. EVENING TELEGRAPH Office. 810 1/2

REMOVAL. MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE, PHOTOGRAPHERS, NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES, No. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia, Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call. 616 1/2 Walnut

DEBARY & KLING, No. 52 BROAD St. and No. 50 NEW, Importers of HAVANA CIGARS, and sole agents for the sale of the PRINCE DE GALES CIGARS, Manufactured at the Key West Branch

Of the celebrated PRINCE DE GALES MANUFACTORY OF HAVANA, 119 1/2

HORRIBLE!—The Mobile Register, which still indulges in an occasional outburst of the old-fashioned Southern spirit, closes its account of the recent riot at that place with these words:—"The negro policemen, several of whom were wounded, behaved with much credit, doing their full duty." We may now expect to see the Register read out of the Democratic party by the Age and the World, and to read a thrilling account of the tearing out of its office by the indignant chivalry of Mobile. Shades of Taney, Calhoun, and Andy Johnson! How, in the name of a white man's government, could a nigger policeman behave himself with any credit at all, or perform the most insignificant part of his duty?

TO THE POINT.—Says the New York World:—"The people of the United States are plundered of twenty millions of dollars a year by the tariff on coal, and of twenty-three millions of dollars a year by the tariff on iron. Forty-three millions of dollars a year thus goes straight from the pockets of hard-working people into the pockets of only these two classes of monopolists and the Congressmen who conspire to pass the laws which authorize the plundering."

To which responds the Tribune:—"One of the most extensive and successful of these monopolists is Mr. ASA Packer, of Carbon county, who has amassed twenty millions of dollars by his operations in coal, and whom the World is trying to make governor of Pennsylvania. We do not charge him with making this fortune by robbing the poor; but the World clearly does. Ought it not either to stop supporting or stop defaming him?"

SPECIAL NOTICES. FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, itching mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Allocated Glycerine Talcum. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by Druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 224 CHESTNUT Street.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS. ALL THE NEW BOOKS, NOVELS, MAGAZINES, FOREIGN AND AMERICAN CHROMOS, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, DICTIONARIES, STATIONERY, ETC. SOLD RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES, AT TURNERS' CHEAP CENTRAL BOOK STORE, No. 808 CHESTNUT Street. 812 1/2

ALL THE NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY PORTER & COATES, Publishers and Bookellers, No. 822 CHESTNUT STREET, Marble Building, Adjoining the Continental.

Our New and Elegant ART GALLERY. Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 132 1/2

CLOTHING. Though Times be Dull, And Trade be Slack, You must have Clothes Upon your Back!

ONLY THINK OF IT! ROCKHILL & WILSON HAVE MARKED DOWN, DOWN, DOWN, THE PRICE OF EVERY GARMENT IN THE GREAT BROWN HALL!!!

Think of it! Think of it! Think of it! There is positively no manner of excuse for going shabby now, for you can get Clothes for ALL MOST THING at the GREAT BROWN HALL.

All ye! All ye! All ye! Who are going out of town! Stop! Stop! Stop before you go, and take with you SOME OF THE CHEAPEST CLOTHES YOU EVER SAW IN YOUR LIFE!!! THE CLOTHES OF THE GREAT BROWN HALL.

EVERY INDIVIDUAL MAN of the great public has an individual interest in calling at THE GREAT BROWN HALL, And inspecting the FINE RAIMENT now offered AT SHOCKING REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Needn't buy unless you want to, But you will want to When you see the mighty array of SPLENDID CLOTHES AT THE GREAT BROWN HALL OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

EXCURSIONS. A GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION on the Delaware river. The commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will make an excursion on SATURDAY Evening, August 14, 1869. Leave Arch street wharf at 7:30. Moorage wharf at 8 o'clock P. M. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. A brass and string band will accompany the excursion. 812 1/2

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1. SECOND GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND. Leaving Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, on Monday, August 16, 1869, at 7:30 A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION—Single Tickets, \$3.00; Gentlemen and Lady, \$1.00. Tickets can be procured at the Office, Nos. 811 and 828 Chestnut street, Office of Beck's Band, No. 523 Market street, and at the wharf on the morning of the excursion. 812 1/2

FIRST GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY. Lodges and Encampments of the I. O. O. F. MEETING AT BROADWAY HALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1869. 156 1/2

READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH STREET and PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, and stopping at Coates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Millin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Columbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat).

(DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) Trains start from SEVEN. Trains start from Belmont. Trains start from SEVEN. Trains start from Belmont. At 7:10 A. M. " 8:00 A. M. " 9:00 A. M. " 10:00 A. M. " 11:00 A. M. " 12:00 Noon. " 1:00 P. M. " 2:00 P. M. " 3:00 P. M. " 4:00 P. M. " 5:00 P. M. " 6:00 P. M. " 7:00 P. M.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for 12 cents. Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents. Tickets in Packages—7 for 50 cents, 14 for \$1.00. For sale at office, Seventeenth street, Coates street and Belmont. J. LOWRIE BELL, General Agent.

DREXEL & CO., BANKERS, NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARMES & CO., New York. Paris. 13 10 4

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 220 CHESTNUT Street. 119 1/2

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY, 8 W. of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE. T. BRANTLY LANGTON, Having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 14.

The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics. The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.

Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. 72nd St.

THE HILL. SELECT HIGHER GRADING SCHOOL, An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution. FOSTER, JOHN, Proprietor, At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.

The First Term of the Independent Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal.

REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Mullenberg, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Boush, Wagner, Weyer, Murray, Grubb, Clark, Thayer, Bond, Boyer, Anderson, S. West, Hester, Olymper, Johnson, James, Caldwell, James L. Clagburn, C. S. G. E. Kerton, L. L. Houtz, S. Gross, Fry, Miller & Co., Charles Wannenmacher, James, Kent, Sauter & Co., etc. 82nd St.

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE. REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12, 1869. PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS. A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Address Rev. Dr. Wm. A. Andalusia, Pa. 812 1/2

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY HALL, and COMMERCIAL FALL TERM will commence MONDAY, September 13. Applicants for admission will be received, examined, and classified on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of September. Entrance No. 108 S. THIRD Street. Circulars at Mr. W. F. WARBURTON'S, No. 430 CHESTNUT St. 82nd St.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN. Rev. G. W. EVERETT, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professional and every department of business, thorough physical education, including military drill, fencing, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, \$75 per annum, from nine to fourteen. Fall session begins September 7. Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 72nd St.

RUFUS ADAMS, ELOCUTIONIST, No. 104 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chestnut and Market. 137

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 389 CHESTNUT Street, will reopen MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars. 82nd St.

DELAWARE IN